

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 52

August 5, 1937

No. 23



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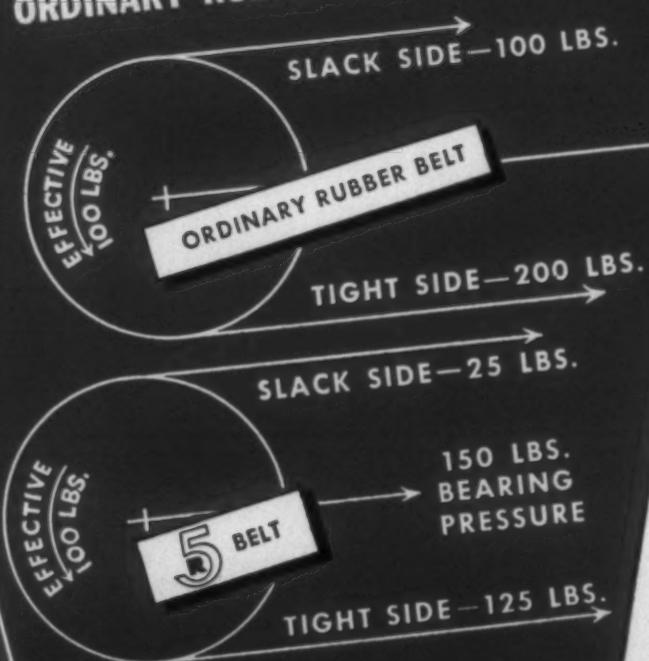


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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 52

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No. 23

Cotton Utilization and New Industrial Uses*

By R. J. Cheathem

In Charge of Cotton Utilization Research

COTTON utilization in the United States presents a complex technological and economic field, much of which has never been fully explored. The lack of more definite information on many important phases of cotton utilization arises in part from the varying nature of the uses and factors affecting uses for cotton, from a technological and from an economic standpoint. A consecutive series of statistical data and other detailed information relating to many of the more important of the numerous uses for cotton are also needed.

Never has this problem been of more vital interest to cotton farmers than at the present. Exports of American cotton have decreased seriously during the last several years. And, although there is every reason to make vigorous efforts to increase world trade and to continue to export a substantial part of the American crop at a price sufficient to yield to farmers incomes that are commensurate with those of other groups, there is also need for a complete understanding of the factors affecting domestic utilization of cotton. This is especially necessary in connection with efforts to increase the use of cotton in this country. If successful, such work will result in additional outlets for American cotton, and should tend to raise the standards of living in the United States.

No attempt is made to present a complete analysis of cotton utilization in this country. But it is hoped that the information here given will be helpful in obtaining a better understanding of the domestic outlet for American cotton, as well as the scope of the field of cotton utilization and some of the problems encountered in its analysis and a better understanding of the development of new and extended uses.

Domestic consumption of cotton amounted to about 6,400,000 bales in 1935-36, against a 10-year average, ending with 1932-33, of 6,200,000 bales and a peak consumption of about 7,200,000 bales in 1926-27. This year (1936-37), consumption during the first three-quarters of the season was larger by approximately 1,350,000 bales,

or 29 per cent, than for the corresponding period in the previous year. Such an increase in domestic consumption is unusual and may mean that production of cotton yarn and cloth is in excess of current needs. It is regrettable that sufficient data are not available to make possible a full analysis of this situation.

Utilization By Industries

Cotton-textile manufacturing constitutes one of the principal industries in the country, and the domestic market is a major outlet for American cotton. Figures relating to cotton manufacturing, published in the Biennial Census of Manufactures for 1935, show that this industry employed more than 383,000 wage earners and paid them about \$248,000,000 in wages. The total value of products made in the industry in 1935 was in excess of 1 billion dollars, out of which costs of materials, including fuel and purchased electric energy, amounted to 61 per cent, wages 24 per cent, and other costs, including profits, about 15 per cent. Estimated on the basis of figures that approximate costs to Southern mills, the total value of cotton consumed in the United States during 1935-36 was about \$435,000,000 or nearly double the wage bill for cotton mills in 1935.

Cotton moves from the farm either directly or indirectly to domestic mills or into export. During the 10-year period ended with 1935-36 about 55 per cent of the total disappearance of American cotton in the United States was exported and 45 per cent was consumed in domestic mills, but during the last few years of this period exports were considerably smaller than domestic consumption.

About 95 per cent of that part of the total consumption of American cotton that was utilized in the United States, along with a small quantity of foreign cotton, was spun into yarn in about 1,200 cotton mills. These mills are located principally in the cotton-growing States, and more than 84 per cent of the total consumption was spun into yarn in these States during 1935-36, as compared with approximately 68 per cent in 1925-26, 54 per cent in

*This report is based largely upon an address made before the Mississippi Farm Chemurgic Conference, Jackson, Miss., April 12, 1937.

1915-16, 50 per cent in 1905-06, and only 21 per cent in 1889-90. The principal products of cotton mills are woven goods 12 inches or more in width. Other less important products are cotton yarn and waste, sold to other industries, batting, wadding, mattress felts, etc.

The total of nearly 2 billion pounds of cotton woven goods, over 12 inches in width, produced in this country in 1935 was distributed to the principal kinds of cloth as follows:

	Million	Lbs.	%
Narrow sheetings, etc.	382	20	
Print cloth yarn fabrics	381	20	
Colored goods, etc.*	256	14	
Fine goods	169	9	
Wide sheetings, etc.	161	8	
Cotton duck	119	6	
Tire fabrics	118	6	
Napped fabrics	116	6	
Towels and toweling	80	4	
Pile fabrics, etc.	47	3	
Draperies and upholstery fabrics	40	2	
Bedspreads	17	1	
Other cotton cloth	22	1	
Total	1,908	100	

Although rather complete data are available on mill consumption of cotton in the United States, and the biennial census figures show the production of various kinds of cloth classified by trade designations, a complete analysis of all kinds of cloth by uses has never been made. Surveys of this kind, along with a study of the factors affecting the uses of various fabrics for specific purposes, and the quantitative requirements of each for various qualities of raw cotton, are necessary for a better understanding of the problems involved in developing new uses for cotton and in determining the direction of quality improvement or adjustment work.

It is estimated that, during recent years, for each man, woman or child in the United States, something like 10 pounds of cotton, on the average, were used annually for clothing and about 5 pounds for household purposes. This leaves an estimated 10 pounds used for industrial purposes. These figures indicate the extent to which the total outlet for cotton in this country has become dependent upon industrial uses.

Although clothing and household uses still constitute the bulk of the requirements for cotton, the industrial field of uses has continued to expand, notwithstanding competition from jute, paper and other competitive materials. Outstanding among the uses classified as industrial are (1) automobile tire fabrics and textile materials used in car bodies, (2) bag fabrics, (3) pyroxylin-coated fabrics, (4) belts and belting, and (5) filter cloths. The increased use of cotton for these and similar purposes has probably made cotton consumption increasingly sensitive to changes in the business cycle.

Even if cotton were used solely for clothing and household purposes, mill consumption, as well as ultimate consumption, would reflect changes in industrial activity to a marked extent because of the relationship between factory production and the purchasing power of a large group of consumers. There is reason to believe, however, that the utilization of cotton for wearing apparel and in homes is less affected by fluctuations in the level of industrial

activity than is the utilization of cotton for industrial purposes. This seems to be a logical inference, although statistics on this point are fragmentary. Cotton is not used extensively in those kinds of clothing materials that might be termed luxury fabrics. In fact, fabrics for clothing, among which cotton is outstanding, probably rank second only to food among necessities. This tends to lessen the effect of changes in payrolls upon the use of cotton for clothing and household purposes.

Thus it is concluded that the demand for cotton, along with its sensitivity to changes in industrial production, is becoming more and more closely related to the output of industry because of the increase in the proportion of cotton used for purposes other than clothing and household goods. In this respect, cotton utilization in this country seems to differ from that in most foreign countries, as a much smaller proportion of cotton is believed to be used for industrial purposes in foreign countries than in the United States.

Another feature is the wide difference between the per capita consumption of cotton in the leading foreign countries and in the United States. Here again, available information is not complete nor are available data entirely satisfactory. But according to the best data available, it appears that per capita consumption of cotton in Europe is probably, on the average, no more than one-half of that in the United States, in Japan approximately one-third, and in India and China approximately one-sixth. These figures for India and China include estimates for large quantities of raw cotton used in household spinning and weaving, and for similar purposes.

There is doubtless an opportunity to increase the use of cotton by making it more adaptable for clothing and for certain other purposes and thus to displace fabrics made from rayon, silk and other fibers, or at least to stop their inroads on the cotton market. And it will probably be possible further to reduce the costs of cotton articles to consumers and thus increase the use of cotton. But the use of cotton articles by ultimate users is dependent in large part upon the income of individual consumers. The bringing about of this increase involves an increase in the standard of living for the country as a whole and especially for that one-third of the population which President Roosevelt has referred to as "ill-clad." This problem is beyond the scope of this report.

On the other hand, there appears to be an opportunity to increase the use of cotton for industrial purposes, irrespective of an increased general standard of living. But before going into a discussion of the development of industrial uses for cotton, there are one or two other points that need consideration.

Need for Additional Information On Quality

Regarding qualitative aspects of cotton utilization much investigation and analysis remain to be done. This is important because it constitutes one of the fundamental aspects in the development of guides for adjustment and improvement programs in regard to cotton quality which are now receiving much attention. Complete studies of the various grades and staple lengths of cotton utilized for important purposes, along with the economic and technological factors affecting their use for these purposes, would be the first step in such an undertaking.

To be more specific, definite answers to the following and similar questions have not been made:

1. For making print cloths, how much more is 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton worth than 1-inch cotton?
2. For making denims how much more is 1-inch cotton worth than $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch cotton?

The answers to these and similar questions involve a determination of the comparative spinning utility of the various grades, staple lengths and characters of cotton for particular uses and the added utility or durability of the finished textile materials. The answers to such questions are fundamental to any quality-improvement program and are needed in order to give a more intelligent indication of those qualities of cotton that individual farmers can grow to the best advantage.

Annual figures showing the grade and staple length of all cotton consumed in the United States would be helpful as would similar data for cotton exports. It would be possible through the collection of figures on cotton exports, by qualities, to compute the grade and staple lengths of total cotton consumed each year in domestic mills. But the fundamental need from the standpoint of a better understanding of cotton utilization is not the compilation of routine statistics. What is needed is the collection and analysis of detailed information on the requirements both quantitatively and qualitatively for cotton in particular industries and for specific purposes.

New and Extended Textile Uses

The use of cotton for industrial purposes is becoming more and more important. Here the major interest is economy and usefulness in the production of such articles and materials as bag fabrics, wrapping materials, tire fabrics and yarns, and coated fabrics. The field of industrial cotton utilization borders that of jute and various hard fibers, as well as paper, and the recent development of a rayon tire fabric indicates that rayon may be entering the industrial field, whereas heretofore it has been confined largely to clothing and household uses. For this reason the increased use of cotton through new and improved products tends to narrow the use of its competitors just as the increased use of new fibers like rayon tends to lessen the use of cotton and other natural fibers. Nevertheless, occasionally some new use for cotton is found where other textiles are not in general use, as will be indicated by the following uses, which are illustrative of those developed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with various agencies, particularly North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina.

Consumer Packaging of Fruits and Vegetables.—Open-mesh bags for the consumer packaging of fruits and vegetables constitute one example of a new use developed by this Bureau and its co-operators, which at the time did not affect the use of other textile materials. That is, except for a few bags made from woven spun paper, fabrics were not used in this field before the development of a suitable cotton bag. As a result, consumers were benefited by the economical and durable package for various food products and cotton farmers and manufacturers were benefited by the additional outlet for cotton and cotton textiles.

Road Fabrics.—Development of a cotton fabric for reinforcing bituminous-surfaced roads is an example of

the importance of co-ordinated effort in new uses work, as well as other forms of research. The development of this road fabric was begun by highway engineers seeking an economical reinforcement material. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics studied the requirements of such material and in co-operation with the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina developed and designed a new cotton fabric. The Cotton-Textile Institute and other agencies did effective work in demonstrating its possibilities and potentialities. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads provided a program and a means by which the material is being tested in practically all parts of the country. Such co-ordinated efforts need to be extended.

Bags for Sugar.—In uses in which a new material is clearly needed, systematic development is essential and its objectives are more apparent than in some other undertakings. The Bureau's development of a cotton bag for Hawaiian raw sugar, if economically successful, would result in the additional consumption of about 10,000 bales of cotton. This work may be open to criticism on the ground that it is mere displacement of jute by cotton, but such work is not designed merely to displace one textile with another. It is designed to obtain maximum and lasting usefulness for cheaper and better adapted products made from cotton.

It is also recognized that unless cotton products have superior utility, they cannot permanently displace materials made from cheaper products like jute and paper. Hence the work of this kind is designed to develop multiple-trip cotton containers. In this way it is hoped to provide a cotton bag more suitable and more economical than the containers now in use. Cotton manufacturers and cotton bag manufacturers, as well as sugar producers and refiners, are co-operating in an effort to develop an improved package for Hawaiian raw sugar.

Furthermore, the Bureau recently has extended this work to include tests for cotton containers for Cuban sugar. These tests are being conducted in co-operation with the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering of the University of North Carolina. The Cotton-Textile Institute is also co-operating in test shipments of Cuban sugar in this kind of fabric.

Cotton Bagging for Cotton.—Sometimes the use of the most economical products may be prevented by established commercial customs or practices. Here the need for co-operation and understanding of users is apparent. For example, the Bureau has developed a cotton material for covering cotton bales, which apparently would have been more economical than jute bagging in some years if cotton were sold on the basis of net-weight, but gross-weight trading is a practice of long standing in the cotton industry of the United States.

Net-weight trading is objected to upon the ground that the farmer would not receive payment for the weight of the bagging and ties, and hence would receive a slightly lower price per bale than he would have received under the system of gross-weight trading. The soundness of this objection is questioned by most unbiased agencies that have studied the problem—including the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Continued on Page 11)



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

Reply To "Cleaner"

(Wants System for Replacing Long Draft Aprons)

Editor:

Probably the simplest method of getting rid of your trouble with aprons being put on wrong is to get a common stamping pad and rubber stamp and stamp the aprons before they are taken off. You can probably find an old stamp around the office somewhere, and with a knife it is a simple matter to cut the rubber so that it will be somewhat similar to an arrow. Then have one of the cleaners go down each side before any aprons are taken off, and stamp the direction of rotation on each apron. This will only take a few minutes. Then as the aprons are replaced the direction of rotation will be plainly seen.

You did not state in the question whether or not you had this trouble with both top and bottom aprons, but I am assuming that you do not remove the bottom aprons for cleaning the steel rollers. If you do you are doing work for nothing, and taking a further chance on mixing your aprons. The best method for cleaning the bottom steel roller is to slide the aprons away from a section about four or five feet long, then clean that space, slide the aprons back to the clean space and clean the rest of the roller. Cut off the bad aprons and then slide the new ones on from one end. This will save you time and trouble.

J. C. WYLIE.

Wants Remedy for Cracks in Cloth

Editor:

If any reader of the BULLETIN can and will tell me what to do in order to stop one of my four harness drill looms making cracks in the cloth I will surely appreciate it.

Our looms have a worm take-up and a chain friction let-off.

Those cracks are not like thin places. They are made only once in a while when the loom stops with a broken warp end.

The cloth looks like a whole pick of filling had been pulled out after weaving, but it is not a miss-pick, just a crack.

We have done all we can, even to replacing the chains with ropes covered with graphite.

Harness is set perfect and the whole take-up works free.

"DESIDERATE."

Reply to "Manager"

(How Many Yards?)

Editor:

Replying to "Manager," will advise that the waste on your spoolers and warpers can be ignored.

The waste on slasher about one-tenth of one per cent.

That of the drawing in or tying in together with that of the loom, such as the first and last ends of the warps should not be over one-fifth of one per cent.

The seconds, short ends and clippings in the cloth room should not be over 3 per cent.

Adding these up with the 5.3 per cent for warp contraction, we get 8.6 per cent.

It will take 543,000 yards of warp yarn with 1176 ends in each warp, or in one continuous thread there will be 638,568,000 yards and will weigh 76,020 pounds.

"GEORGE."

Wants Identification of Stains

Editor:

We are having a certain amount of dark threads in our cloth which we believe originate in the roving from such things as extra heavy crayon marks (not red crayon), soot from passing switch engine coming into speeder room, dirty or oily waste getting in roving. Could some chemically trained reader suggest a specific method of positively identifying each of these defects so that there would be no doubt as to the exact cause of the trouble. I might add that soaking in carbon-tetrachloride has no effect on removing these discolorations. Boiling and washing in plain soap and water weakens but does not remove the stain.

J. L. D.

Wants Dope on Chalk for Spinning Room

Editor:

Since we are running a large number of counts of filling we are forced to use chalk marking to prevent the counts from getting mixed. Lately we have had several complaints from customers saying that the chalk marks do not all come out in finishing the goods. Is there a chalk on the market that is guaranteed to come out in finishing the goods?

"SUPT."

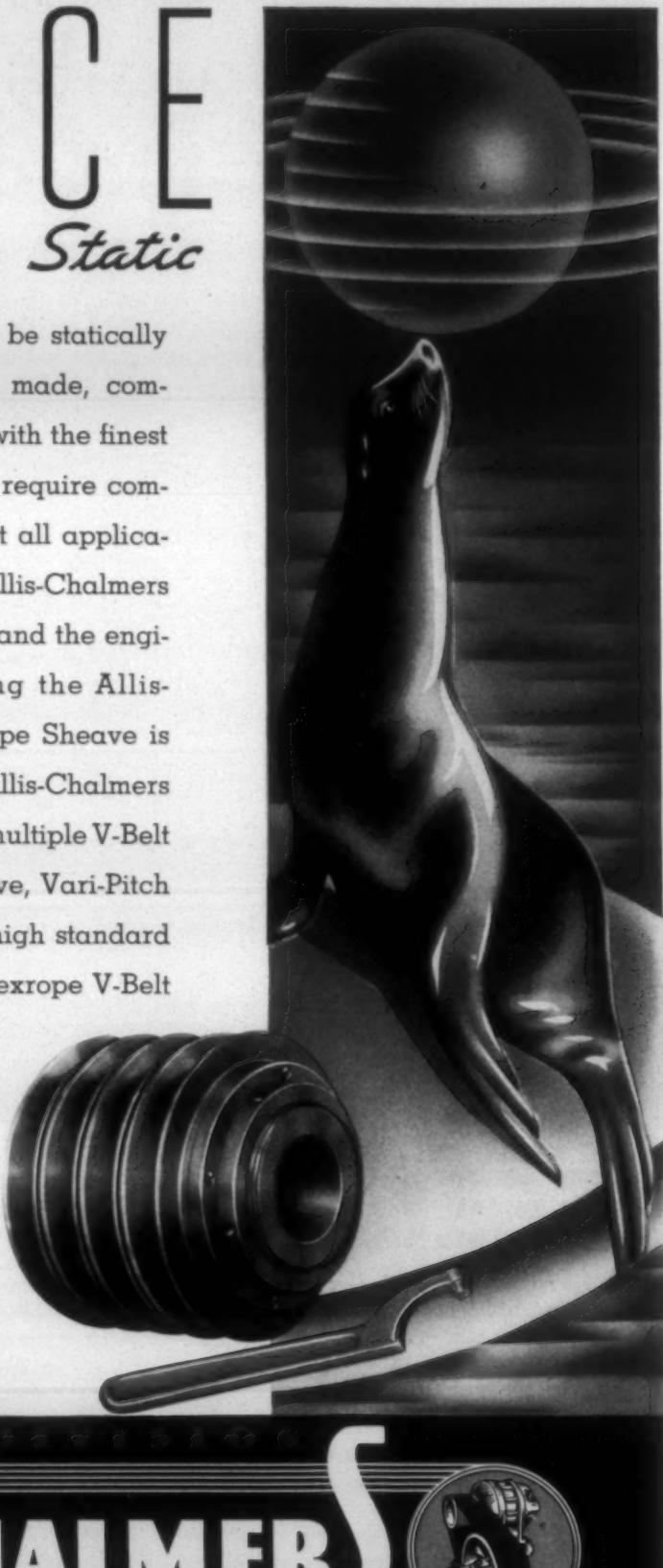
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*Write for Vari-Pitch Bulletin
No. 1261*

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MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

Responsibilities of Industrial Government

(Charlotte Observer)

The American social scheme of the future hangs for its success and development more upon the character of employer-employee relationship than upon any other single factor.

Pretty much of everything else is now out of the way of its happy and prosperous expansion except the rubbish which this issue continuously piles up in the way.

In this immediate equation, we propose to submit that industrial management has a vital and inescapable obligation to face of its own volition and without the compulsion of the law and the Federal Government.

The latter has laid heavy impositions upon such management in order to enforce upon it proper respect for and consideration of what that government conceives to be the rights of labor.

But, even so, just as long as everything that is done is in order to bring about the merely technical phases of a proper industrial relationship and nothing is done to inspire such attitudes from the individual conscience of men, the program is as a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

What we are driving at is that this essentially vital industrial relationship that makes for peace and contentment and prosperity for both parties, capital and labor, must be developed from within instead of coerced from without.

To this end, it would seem that private management might wisely undertake, by conference and consultation, to work out a code of ethics or to agree upon a statement of principles for uniform application which would embody its attitude and its policies in this respect.

As things have always stood, with, of course, isolated exceptions, industrial workers have had no such intimacy of contact with industrial management as would acquaint them with these attitudes and policies on the part of their employers. They had no way of knowing what was in the hearts of their employers. The latter made no effort to inform on this important point.

Employees, of course, want to know whether or not their employers have any interest in them personally or in their industrial destiny.

Employers ought to want to know the same thing as to their employees. But the old relationships have been fatally deficient in those provisions or conventions or procedures by which the individual worker could avail himself of contact with his employer and thus to receive promptly, fully and sympathetically the attention which his problem requires.

The circumstance that there is now a Federal law which compels industrial management to comply with certain demands which employees may make upon them having to do with the conditions, wages, hours and other

factors relating to their employment, in no sense covers the case we have in mind.

As a matter of fact, there is a sense in which it only complicates the problem of creating a happy and easy-going and profitable industrial intimacy between those who hire and those who are hired.

Management, under this law, MUST and MUST NOT do certain things.

It must recognize group action on the part of their employees.

It must not interfere with their employees in any organizational move.

It must do this and must not do that, but these Federal compulsions and Federal prohibitions alike fail to reach to the heart of the real issue of creating friendly and co-operative understanding and attitudes between employers and employees.

Industrial management, as we view it, should approach this problem not so much from the angle of what it MUST or MUST NOT do as from the angle of what it SHOULD DO in response to its own humane convictions and its own sense of social responsibility in order to contribute to industrial progress.

The procedures in the past have been largely confined to action on the part of labor in taking their grievances or making their protests or carrying their demands to its employers.

How much better it would be if now this policy could be reversed and industrial management would take its statement of principles and its accepted and adopted code of ethics to its employees before the latter is driven to irritations and frictions, due in many instances to a lack of understanding and knowledge of what are the policies of employers.

For instance, if the Southern cotton textile manufacturers could agree on a uniform program of operation in their plants, based upon hours and wages and conditions which would conspire to the economic well-being and independence of their workers and at the same time contribute vitally to the scheme of social progress, and then lay such an agreement or code of principles and policies in the laps of their employees, such action would strike the armament of aggression from the hands of these employees if such a protocol was what it should be.

The latter would thus know and understand the social attitudes of these manufacturers before resorting to the estranging techniques of bitterness and enmity which at last usually issue in strikes.

And knowing of these attitudes, the urge to antagonisms would be smothered, and in its stead, would flower a spirit of sympathy and understanding and co-operation and peace in this industry.

Cotton Utilization and New Industrial Uses

(Continued from Page 7)

It is maintained that under a system of net-weight trading farmers would actually receive a higher price per pound for cotton and a slightly higher price per bale than they would receive under a gross-weight system, because part of the saving resulting from the use of lighter weight bagging material and the better protection afforded the cotton bales would be reflected back to them in a better price for their cotton. Moreover, under a net-weight system of trading, an additional incentive would be supplied to adopt more efficient and lighter-weight bagging materials and ties. Thus, increasing the use of cotton for this purpose involves the problem of demonstrating to farmers and to the trade the advantages of net-weight trading as compared with the gross-weight system now generally used and of developing practical means of changing cotton-handling practices.

Chemical Uses

So far, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has devoted most of its attention and facilities to textile uses for cotton and has not gone into the field of chemical research. At present, however, some work of this nature is being considered in connection with treatments and processes for cotton fibers and fabrics which may increase their adaptability and extend their use. It is important to bear in mind the words of caution recently given by Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Bureau—“...the main additional uses found for cotton have been as fabrics, particularly special designs and adaptations, and not in using cotton as a chemical compound serving as a component in a formula responsible for some new product. In fact, we have seen that cotton has some rather stiff opposition to face from wood pulp and other raw material. This is not to say, however, that the door is closed to discovery of that kind. In the case of cotton seed oil and products the chemists may make outstanding contributions and they should be encouraged. We have noticed also that in order to serve certain purposes cotton would have to be available to the manufacturers at very much less than its present market price—perhaps only one-third of its present price. In a case of that kind, the apparent point of focus for research should be on lowering production costs for the farmer and we know that there are some very definite limitations in that regard. We have learned, I believe, that 5-cent cotton, while it might be desirable from a standpoint of certain manufacturers of cotton for industrial uses, is by no means satisfactory to farmers and to others dependent upon the cotton economy.”

This statement expresses the conclusions of the Bureau as to the extension of cotton through chemistry. As a chemical product the cotton fiber is near to pure cellulose and there are many other such sources. Foremost among them, of course, is wood. Therefore, under present conditions the development of new chemical products from cotton is not so much a chemical problem as an economic one. The question is, “What is the most economical source of cellulose—wood, cotton, or some other raw material?” At present, wood has a decided advantage in this respect.

This point of view has also been stated by Dr. C. M. A.

(Continued on Page 22)

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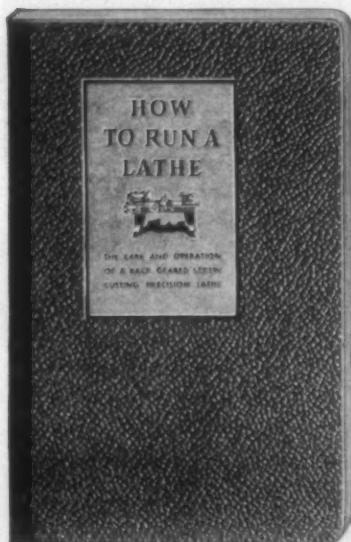
WHAT'S NEW

In Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

How To Run a Lathe

The thirty-third edition of the machinists manual, "How To Run a Lathe," has recently been announced by its publisher, The South Bend Lathe Works, South Bend, Ind. The new edition of "How To Run a Lathe" has 160 pages and is said to contain the latest and most authoritative information about the fundamental operations of modern lathe practice. Instructions on every phase of lathe work are given in detail in easily understandable language and accompanied with more than 300 illustrations.

The book was originally introduced in 1907 in the form of a 16-page



manual. In the last 30 years more than 1,500,000 copies have been printed and are in use throughout the world. "How To Run a Lathe" has been printed in four languages and has been used as a book of instruction in technical schools, trade schools, apprentice shops, etc.

The book is used as a reference by those engaged in metal working operations. The instruction it contains is said to have proved a great boon for the homeshop enthusiasts and hobbyists, anxious to expand their interest into metal working projects,

but more or less unacquainted with the use of metal working equipment.

Besides dealing with all types of lathe work and showing the set-up for doing every kind of a lathe job, the book also includes useful shop information of a general nature, such as reference tables and formulae, tables of cutting speeds of metals, application of lathe tools, cutting screw threads, metric screw threads, taper turning and boring, milling and keyway cutting, bushing work, gear cutting, proper application and types of drives, shop hints and short cuts, etc.

A copy may be obtained by writing to the South Bend Lathe Works, S. Bend, Ind.

New Book On Electric Motors

The Louis Allis Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has issued a 60-page book describing the construction, features, advantages and applications of prac-

tically every commercial type electric motor.

This complete 60-page book also is said to include valuable engineering data on various types of special motor applications and construction.

It includes a detailed analysis of



the characteristics of squirrel cage motors, motors for centrifugals, etc.

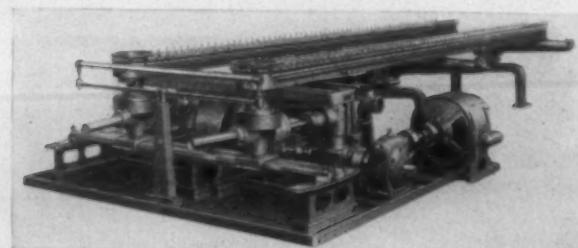
A copy of this illustrated, colored book will be sent no charge to anyone directly interested in the purchase, operation or maintenance of electric motors if requested on company stationery.

New Swing Tenter

A new Swing Tenter, designed and built along the same lines and containing a majority of the patented features of the double beam automatic ball bearing tenter, has been introduced to the trade by the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company.

Special attention is called to the

on previously designed machines of this type, according to the makers. The drive has been so designed in relation to the swing motion as to obtain a uniform travel of the goods at all positions of the swing, thereby providing a uniform tension on the filling threads during the entire travel of the goods over the tenter and resulting in a uniform finish on all



individual drive of the swing beam motion; this is said to permit the independent operation and control of the speed of same over wide limits. It has been found possible to operate the forward motion of the tenter or the fabric travel at speeds unequalled

parts of the goods. This development is accomplished, it is claimed, with vibration minimized to the limit through the medium of ball bearings, cut gearing, built-in gear reduction units, cushion type swing motion, etc.

Barnesville Mill Employees Oust Organizer Of C. I. O.

Barnesville, Ga.—Indignant over alleged attempts to enlist them under the C. I. O. banner, approximately 100 women workers of the William Carter Knitting Mills here escorted a young woman organizer, Miss Billie Bailey out of town.

With no show of violence the mill employees conducted Miss Bailey to her hotel, ordered her to pack her belongings, and then secured automobile transportation for her return to Atlanta.

Regional Research Laboratory

Senator Bilbo of Mississippi has introduced a bill to appropriate \$250,000 for a regional research laboratory for development of industrial uses for Southern agricultural products.

There is the presumption that the research laboratory will be located in North Carolina or South Carolina.

Senator Bilbo read to the Senate the following letter of approval from President Roosevelt:

"I consider the aims and purposes of the project highly meritorious and would be willing to favor the Federal government doing its part to further them. I do not feel, however, that this part should consist of financing the project wholly at the expense of the government. It would seem that since the matter is of such importance to the Southern States, particularly those in the cotton belt, that the States concerned should be willing to co-operate to the extent of furnishing the necessary buildings and grounds, leaving to the government the cost of furnishing the necessary equipment and conduct of research activities.

"In order not to impose too great a burden at this time, when the financial situation of the government and of the States concerned is not as favorable as might be desired, I would suggest that the project might be initiated by providing for the proposed research laboratory, to be devoted to the South's principal agricultural product—the cotton plant—including the utilization of the raw cotton, stalks, seed, burrs, etc. I am advised that the cost of such a unit would be approximately \$250,000 for building and grounds and \$250,000 for equipment and operation the first year, and that thereafter the cost of operation would be about \$250,000 a year. It is my thought that, as the financial situation improves so as to justify such action, additional building units might be provided from time to time and research activities undertaken with respect to other major agricultural products of the Southern States.

"If you should see fit to redraft your bill to set forth a plan along the lines above suggested, I should be glad to give it my approval."

Real Silk Hosiery Reports Loss

Chicago, Ill.—G. A. Efroymson, president of Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Indianapolis, states a preliminary estimate for the six months ended June 30th will show a consolidated loss of \$50,733 after all charges and taxes except surtax on undistributed profits. This is subject to auditor now being conducted.

Mr. Efroymson does not release the profit figure for the corresponding period of last year.



of Uninterrupted Service

No factory is immune to the hazards of the elements.

We can not eliminate these hazards, but we can and have built up reserve defense against them in the form of 3 separate manufacturing plants in three widely different localities.

While each factory has its specialty, all of them are well equipped to make any card clothing item in our line, if the occasion demands. Hence, if one (or even two) of our factories is temporarily disabled, we still have a factory left that can give you reasonably prompt service.

When you specify Ashworth, you get not only the best in card clothing but also a TRIPLE GUARANTEE of uninterrupted service.

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Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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Ashworth
PIONEERS IN
CARD CLOTHING

August 5, 1937

Personal News

B. K. Sharp is now overseer of spinning at Oconee Mills, Inc., Westminster, S. C.

R. C. Forrest is now general manager of the California Cotton Mills at Selma, Ala., and Uniontown, Ala.

C. M. Deanhart has been promoted from frame hand to second hand carding at the Riverside plant of the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Ben Cone has been named a member of the Greensboro (N. C.) 1937-1938 Community Chest Executive Campaign Committee.

S. C. Davis, formerly overseer carding and spinning at Talladega (Ala.) Cotton Factory, is now with Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., in the weaving department.

E. C. Cobb has been made overseer of carding at Oconee Mills, Inc., Westminster, S. C.

John R. Tolar, president of Tolar, Hart & Holt Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church July 29th.

L. N. Kincaid, formerly with National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C., is now master mechanic at the Thrift Mill of The Kendall Company, Paw Creek, N. C.

Paul Hawkins has been promoted from second hand in carding to second hand in carding, spinning and winding at the Riverside plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

A. G. Myers, president of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N.C., and official of other mills and a banker, is a patient at Duke Hospital at Durham, N. C., where he is undergoing treatment. He is said to be improving.

S. C. Mahaffey, formerly night superintendent for four years with Frank Ix & Sons, Inc., of Charlottesville, Va., has accepted a similar position with the Middletown Silk Company, Middletown, Conn.

W. B. Williams, formerly overseer of weaving at Calhoun (S. C.) Mills, has been transferred to the same position at Toxaway Plant, Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. A. McGaha is now overseer of the cloth room at National Weaving Company, Lowell, N. C.

T. H. Wood is now manager of the Oconee Mills, Inc., Westminster, S. C.

W. F. Summers has resigned as superintendent of Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

W. W. Ingle, formerly with the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C., is now connected with the Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., and is working in the laboratory.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Halstead, of the Hamilton Machinery Company, Charlotte, N. C., are now located in Gastonia, N. C. They are making their home at 514 South street.

Robert Bunn, formerly superintendent of the Harriet Cotton Mills No. 3 at South Henderson, N. C., has been appointed superintendent of the Henderson Cotton Mills at North Henderson, N. C., to succeed his father, J. Harry Bunn, who served in that capacity for nearly 30 years and who died recently.

Capt. Ellison Smyth, president of the Balfour Mills, pioneer cotton manufacturer and dean of Southern cotton manufacturers, is ill at his home, "Connemara," at Flat Rock, N. C. His daughter, Mrs. A. Foster McKissick, of Greenville, S. C., is with him. Captain Smyth will be 90 years old on October 26th.

Stafford G. Cowan has been appointed Eastern district manager of sales for Hoover Hosiery Company, Concord, N. C. He will be in charge of the company's local office, with temporary headquarters at 389 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Mr. Cowan recently resigned from the Dexdale Hosiery Mills, as noted.

David C. Carroll, attorney of Bennettsville, S. C., was recently elected to the board of trustees of Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, S. C., to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of E. E. Strudwick, of Richmond, Va. Mr. Carroll has represented the mills as legal counsel for several years, during which time he has attended the board meetings.

W. T. Hunt has resigned his position at Lumberton, N. C., to accept one as superintendent, York Yarn Mills, Inc., York, S. C.

E. E. Yake Made Director of Royce Chemical Co.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Royce Chemical Company, Carlton Hill, N. J., E. E. Yake was elected a director of the company. There has been no change in the board since the company was organized almost ten years ago, and the enlargement was made at this time to parallel the company's growth. Mr. Yake joined the Royce Chemical Company January 1, 1937, as assistant to the president.

Veeder-Root Moves Greenville Office

Southern salesheadquarters of Veeder-Root, Inc., manufacturers of counting devices for the textile industry, have been moved to 231 West Washington street, Greenville, S. C.

Edwin Howard is Southern manager of Veeder-Root.

W. B. Strickland To Represent Stein, Hall & Co.

W. B. Strickland has succeeded Russell Gill, resigned, as sales representative for Stein, Hall & Co., New York City, manufacturers of starches, dextrines and gums, in the Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee territory of the company. Mr. Strickland has been with Stein, Hall for several years, first in the research laboratory in Charlotte, N. C., and later as sales representative in Tennessee. He is a graduate of Alabama Polytechnic Institute and has had practical mill experience.

Personnel Changes At Davidson Mills

Davidson, N. C.—At a meeting of the directors of the Davidson Cotton Mills, Inc., C. W. Byrd, of Concord, N. C., was elected president to succeed T. H. Webb, also of Concord.

Mr. Webb gave up his position with the mill to devote more time to the Geigy Company, dyestuff manufacturing concern.

Mr. Byrd retains his office as mill treasurer and is succeeded as secretary by C. A. Potts, of Davidson.

W. W. Flowe, of Concord, was elected a director to succeed Mr. Webb.

Link-Belt Co. Reports Increase

Chicago.—Link belt Company and subsidiaries report for six months ended June 30, 1937, net profit of \$1,738,585 after depreciation, normal Federal income taxes, etc., but before surtax on undistributed profits, equivalent after dividend requirements on 6½ per cent preferred stock, to \$2.41 a share on 675,573 no-par shares of common stock, excluding shares in treasury.

This compares with \$758,322 or 95 cents a common share in first half of 1936.

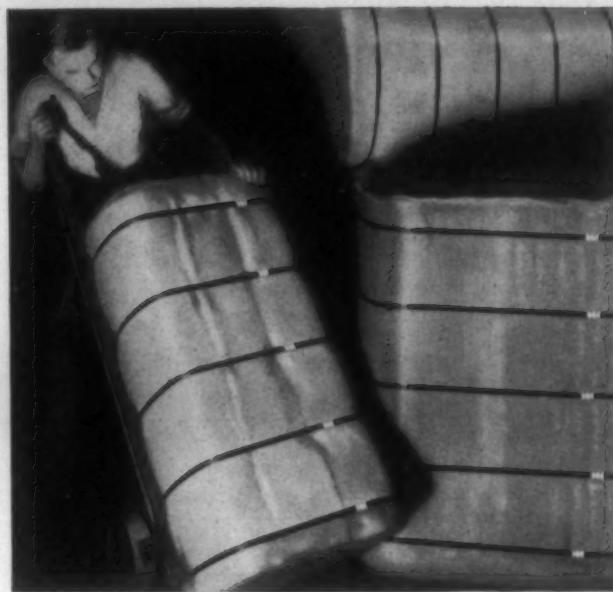
For quarter ended June 30, 1937, indicated net profit (based on a comparison of company's reports for first quarter of fiscal year and the six months period) was \$1,000,999 equal to \$1.40 a share on common, comparing with \$737,586 or \$1.01 a share on common in preceding quarter and \$451,189 or 59 cents a common share in June quarter of previous year.

Harvey New Agent of Pepperell Unit

Rome, Ga.—Donald Harvey, since 1933 assistant agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company unit at Lindale, has been named agent to succeed Capt. Harry P. Meikleham, who died suddenly in New York. Mr. Harvey is a native of Rome, having received his education in the local schools and at Georgia Tech.

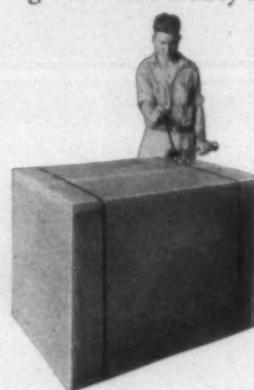
Mr. Harvey graduated from Georgia Tech in June, 1920, and in July of that year went with the Massachusetts Mills at Lindale, forerunners of the Pepperell Company. For four years he worked in every department and then left for Aragon, where he became assistant superintendent in the mills there and in six months was made superintendent. In 1926, he returned to the Pepperell Mills and on January 1, 1930, was made superintendent which position he held until made assistant agent.

Mr. Harvey announces that there will be no changes in policy or personnel at the mills at Lindale.



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MR. GAFFNEY AND HIS C. I. O.

Following a long C. I. O. strike at Covington, Va., the following poem was written and has been in circulation. It is reported that Mr. Gaffney, the C. I. O. organizer, has now left Covington.

Into our town three months ago,
Came Mr. Gaffney with his C. I. O.
We had food to eat, clothes to wear,
Financially we were free from care,
We drove our cars—had our fun;
Relaxed at ease after our work was done,
We could call the Doctor to cure our ills,
Could pay the merchant our grocery bills.
Could take the children to see a show.
Pay our way where we wanted to go.
Then Mr. Gaffney came to town,
Stopped our work, closed our factory down,
Said he would increase our pay
If we would only heed, what he had to say,
We shouldn't worry, never a care,
Mr. Gaffney was here our burdens to bear.
Like lambs to the slaughter He's led the way
We followed along day after day
Laws, Why regard them? Break them now,
If we wanted trouble, he'd show us how.
They couldn't put us in jail
Not with Gaffney to go our bail.
In fact he was the man of the day
So we listened to what he had to say
It was lots of fun until we began to doubt
Just what we'd do when our money ran out.
What our milkman would say when he brought
A bill we could not pay.
He and a dozen more
Might stop in vain at our front door
Is it too late to back out now?
Can Mr. Gaffney show us how?
A lesson dear perhaps we've learned
Experience dearly bought and earned.
A chance to work we want it now
We need no one to show us how.
Friendships broken; enemies made,
What a terrible price we've paid
All because of that dear sad day
We listened to what Gaffney had to say.

Covington, the town among the hills,
Braved the depression with very few ills.
We had our hardships as all towns do,
But we shouldered the burdens and carried through.
Along came Gaffney with his C. I. O.,
Promised less work with much more dough.
He told us to strike and we would win.
We thought him great and bought him gin.
We had our parades with laughter and shouts.
It was lots of fun until our money ran out.
The fun was gone, no laughter and shouts.
Our tables are bare, our clothes are worse.
Damn this man who brings such a curse.
While we in rags with nothing to eat,
Our great Mr. Gaffney parades the streets,
For us poor suckers who pay the bills.
We are the ones who have all the ills.
The sun never shines, it never rains,
Gaffney and Lewis get all of the gains.
We now have a chance to return to work—
Our lesson is learned, so let's not shirk.
We'll take our jobs, keep our dough,
Forget Gaffney and his C. I. O.

Marlboro Mills Officials Defend Mr. McColl

MARLBORO COTTON MILLS

McColl, S. C., July 31, 1937.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

The undersigned persons served with Mr. D. K. McColl throughout the C. I. O.-Marlboro Cotton Mills negotiations which you have discussed in two recent articles in your magazine. We are in position to know that statements contained in your articles are entirely incorrect insofar as they charge Mr. McColl with dominating the negotiations or "selling Marlboro Mills employees down the river." We believe you will appreciate this effort on our part to protect you against misinformation.

We repeat that you have been badly misled about the details of those negotiations and if you are interested, we respectfully invite you to go into the matter more fully with us in order that all unfairness may be ended. We are writing this letter without the solicitation of Mr. McColl, who as a matter of fact feels very much hurt with your attitude.

We should appreciate your publishing this as a letter to the Editor.

Yours very truly,

P. A. GWALTNEY, Pres.
F. F. ADAMS, Sec.
J. A. BAUGH, JR., Genl. Mgr.
DAVID D. CARROLL, Atty.
G. A. HALE, Gen. Supt.

Reorganization Plan for Saco-Lowell Shops Is Voted

Saco, Me.—Stockholders of the Saco-Lowell Shops, at an adjourned special meeting, approved the recapitalization plan with practically no dissenting voice.

President David F. Edwards announced that in the first five months of this year the company had a net profit after all charges and after Federal income taxes, but without allowing for any undistributed profits tax liability, of \$395,429. The latter amount is equivalent to an annual rate of approximately \$950,000, which would compare with net after all deductions except undistributed profits taxes of \$835,117 in all of 1936.

Last year the company was forced to set aside a provision of \$121,760 for this tax, reducing final net to \$713,357, which compared with net of \$10,917 in all of 1935. As of May 31st, current assets totalled \$4,561,187 and current liabilities \$898,443, making net working capital \$3,662,744, which compared with working capital of \$3,289,086 on December 31, 1936.

With the reorganization plan in effect, the company could this year, through payment of dividends, escape all or most of the liability under the undistributed profits tax, it is stated. In the event the undistributed profits at May 31, 1937, were determined to be subjected to surtax, such levy would equal approximately \$60,000.

Brazilian Threat To U. S. Cotton Growing

Washington, D. C.—Government trade specialists say that Brazil soon may produce 1,000,000 bales of cotton annually for export and increase the threat to United States staple in world markets.

They based their predictions on a Department of Commerce estimate that Brazilian cotton shipments generously exceeded 800,000 bales in the 1936 calendar year, and on fresh reports of rapidly expanding production in the state of Sao Paulo.

P. K. Norris, of the foreign agricultural service, said current efforts to establish cotton as Brazil's second major export crop equaled in vigor the response of the ten northeast states to lucrative demands from European spinners when world supplies were crippled by the North American War Between the States.

Now, as then, said Chairman Smith, of the Senate agriculture committee, United States cotton is losing its place in world markets to staple from countries normally not considered serious competition.

The senator, owner of a South Carolina cotton plantation, told a committee hearing for farmers that this country's customary annual business in cotton had declined 6,000,000 bales. The trade, he said, had gone to foreign producers, including Brazil, who had increased their production from 13,000,000 bales in 1934 to almost 18,000,000 bales last year. He estimated the new North

American crop at only 13,000,000 bales, or two-thirds normal production.

E. J. McDonald, agriculture commissioner for the state of Texas, said attempts to maintain high domestic prices had contributed to the retreat of United States cotton from world markets.

Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association Elects

Birmingham, Ala.—W. B. Pickard, general manager, Nashua Manufacturing Company, Cordova, Ala., was elected president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association at a meeting at Mountain Brook Country Club. R. W. Jennings, superintendent of West Point Manufacturing Company, Langdale (Ala.) plant, was named vice-president.

Scott Roberts, Anniston, Ala., who has served as president of the Association the last twenty-five years, was selected chairman of the board, and Neil P. Sterne, Anniston, was elected general counsel.

The new directors will be Fred Tyler, Anniston; Geo. S. Elliot, Huntsville; Paul A. Redmond, Birmingham; Ben Russell, Jr., Alexander City; L. E. Lane, Talladega; B. G. Stumberg, Tallahassee; Mr. Cook, Montgomery; B. B. Comer, Jr., Birmingham, and R. Paul Clark, Gadsden.

The members provided for rotation of offices in the future, Mr. Roberts said.

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on your
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS

**Actual Tests Show Each Spooler Operates
47 1-2 Minutes Longer Every 8-Hour Shift
-Pays 20% Dividend-
Eliminates Fly**

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etter Spinning Cylinders
etter Card Screens
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THE TEXTILE SHOP
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Publishers. Item pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Sectional Motive in National Legislation

In a report of a labor union meeting in New England we read the following:

U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican of Massachusetts, appeared before the Convention to declare that his recent vote for the Black-Connelly wage-hour law was "a blow struck for industries in Massachusetts."

This is the frank admission of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts that he had a sectional motive in casting his vote in a matter which purported to be national legislation.

It goes back to the old principle upon which was based the statement that "the tariff is a local issue."

For 26 years we have been preaching the doctrines of States' rights and predicting that the destruction of same would mean the beginning of the end of the United States.

The cotton mills in Massachusetts pay lower freight rates to the cotton goods centers than Southern mills and the ability to make quick and inexpensive trips to New York gives the manufacturers of New England a distinct and worthwhile advantage over Southern mills in selling their goods. For many years, due largely to the

proximity to large banks in the financial centers of New England, mills were able to borrow money at 3% to 4% interest, whereas the prevailing rate paid by Southern mills was 6%.

Senator Lodge would oppose any effort to equalize the advantages held by New England mills but he votes for a wage and hour bill which he hopes will cripple Southern mills.

Senators from such States as Idaho and Montana, where there are no industries, vote to regulate the wages and hours in the industry of North Carolina and South Carolina, but would vigorously oppose any effort to control the wages and hours or conditions in the cattle raising business in their own States.

There is not much difference in the honesty and sincerity or the humanity which prevails in any section of the United States.

People are usually "down upon those things which they are not up on," meaning that the desire and inclination to remove the speck or mote from "thy brother's eye" is a constant urge to many.

The people of North Carolina know best what to do about labor in cotton mills and the people of Idaho and Montana know best about labor upon sheep and cattle farms.

Our forefathers realized that ours was destined to be a great country with great areas and great differences in habits and occupations.

With a wisdom, which is lacking today, they reserved unto the States all local powers and they wrote those local powers into the Constitution under which we have grown into a great nation.

When Senator Lodge said that in voting for the Black-Connelly Bill he "struck a blow for the industries of Massachusetts" he justified the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution and also justified our editorial predictions of the past 26 years.

When, in a national assembly, men strike blows for the benefit of their own section and against some other section, those same men must realize that those who are struck will bide their time and that some day they will gang-up with others and strike a blow at the section of those who struck blows at them.

From a form of government under which the people of each State and each section were allowed to handle their own affairs and the problems peculiar to their section, we must now pass into a form of government under which blocs composed of those who seek purposes of local selfishness and those who are "down on those things they are not up on" will continually seek to regulate and control the affairs of other sections of the country.

Our Congress, which was organized to handle

matters of national concern, only, will now become a battlefield of local selfishness and those who, like Senator Lodge, strike blows against other sections, must be constantly on guard against retaliations.

Quietly promoting such blows will be those of communistic affiliations who see the chaos, which is to come, as the beginning of the end of our form of government.

In a country of such vast areas as ours and with such a diversification of interest, the largest possible measure of self-government for each area is the only assurance of a continuation of the central government.

The blow which Senator Lodge said that he struck for the industries of New England was a blow against the foundation of our government.

Marlboro Mills Officials Defend Mr. McColl

ON Page 16 of this issue we are publishing a letter from the officials of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C., and are very glad to do so, as a gesture towards giving both sides of the question.

There were three parties to the Marlboro Mills situation, the mill management, the mill employees and the C. I. O. representatives, but when negotiations were made leading to the signing of the contract with the C. I. O., no mill employees were present.

When the conference was over and the contract signed the following was the situation:

(1) D. K. McColl had made money for himself and the Marlboro Mills through an agreement which provided a lower wage scale than the employees had demanded.

(2) Lawrence and Christopher, to the extent of \$1,100 per month, had made money for their C. I. O. by D. K. McColl's agreement to take \$1.00 per month out of each employee's envelope and deliver same to the C. I. O.

(3) The employees, none of whom were permitted to attend the conference, were obligated to take less wages than they expected and to permit part of the wages they did receive to be taken from their pay envelopes and delivered to the C. I. O. In order to make certain that the C. I. O. did get their \$1,100 per month, there was, also, a provision that all employees, even those to be employed in the future, were to be discharged if they did not submit to the C. I. O. funds being taken from their pay envelopes.

Both parties who attended the conference had reason to be satisfied because both were to benefit from the agreement.

The employees, who were not permitted to attend, suffered from the agreement by getting lower wages and being forced to submit to part of the wages they did earn being extracted from their pay envelopes by the mill and delivered to the other party to the conference.*

The desire of the officials of the Marlboro Mills to defend their associate, D. K. McColl, is commendable, but it certainly appears to us that the employees of the Marlboro Mills were "sold down the river."

We do not say that an actual trade was made or that the benefits of same were discussed during the conference, but when D. K. McColl signed the only check-off agreement ever signed by a Southern cotton mill, he must have realized that the C. I. O. representatives who were to receive an assurance of \$1,100 per month, were not making a very strenuous fight for the wage scale which had been demanded by the employees.

The beneficiaries of the conference were D. K. McColl and the C. I. O. The employees lost.

Carry-Over of American Cotton

THE annual statement of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange shows that the carry-over of American cotton, exclusive of linters, was as follows:

	Bales
Aug. 1, 1935	8,728,000
Aug. 1, 1936	6,732,000
Aug. 1, 1937	5,740,000

To Cotton Mill Employees

THE Black-Connery wage and hour bill which is now before Congress will eventually bring much distress to the cotton mill employees of the South.

Two results are certain—

(1) It will be necessary for mills to advance house rents and charge the same rents for mill houses as is charged for similar houses in the adjoining city.

(2) The old policy of keeping the mill in operation at a small loss, in depression times, in order to give the employees some money for food, will have to be discontinued. Hereafter the mill will be forced to close when selling prices cease to be profitable.

The Trouble Is Ours

Wages and hours, wages and hours
When Congress quits talking, trouble is ours.
—Exchange.

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During moist, sticky weather Travelers run hard and fly off.
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Mill News Items

CHESTER, S. C.—Work has been inaugurated on a three-story addition to the No. 1 plant of the Springs Cotton Mills at Fort Mill, according to an announcement made in Chester by Capt. Elliott Springs, president of the mills.

The new addition will be of brick and steel, measuring 100 by 150 feet, and will be used to house looms and cloth room equipment.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—O. G. Morehead, general superintendent, announced that the Jennings Mill, closed by a walkout July 7th, would open August 2nd for all employees who wished to return to their jobs.

"I have had requests from practically every employee, wanting to go back to work," Morehead said.

He said the mill normally employs around 350 workers. The walkout was in protest to what strike leaders termed a "stretch-out" system.

MONROE, N. C.—With P. H. Pinn, of Gastonia, N. C., contractor in charge of the work, a modern building is now under construction here to house the newly-organized Monroe Full-Fashioned Hosiery Company. The building will measure 105 feet by 170 feet. Approximately 150 operatives will constitute the initial payroll, which will average \$3,000 weekly. The building will represent a cost of \$24,730. Those sponsoring this new industry include A. M. Secrest, chairman, and H. H. Wilson, Carr Bewie, F. M. Smith, J. M. Morrow and Claude Eubanks.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.—A verdict carrying damages of \$1,500 was awarded J. H. Camp, farmer, of Rutherford County, against the Florence Mills, textiles, and the town of Forest City, by a Civil Sessions Court. Mr. Camp complained of pollution of a stream passing through his farm. Two other similar complaints against the mill and the town were settled out of court by an award of \$750 damages in each case. Also, out-of-court settlements were made in 11 cases involving stream pollution against the town of Spindale, a textile mill community, by payment of \$10,000 and costs by defendant.

ELLIJAY, GA.—J. K. McCutchen, of Dalton, has leased the two-story brick building formerly occupied as the Gilmer County High School and men are at work remodeling the interior to make ready for installation of the machinery to be used in the manufacture of bedspreads, bath mats and chenille work.

Mr. McCutchen states that about 100 people will be given employment as soon as operations are begun and that the company contemplates increasing its capacity by Fall.

A similar plant which has been operated by Mrs. V. C. Fox will be consolidated with the company and Mrs. Fox will be in charge of the candlewick department. The new factory will be operated by the W. J. & C. Bedspread Co., which also has factories at Dalton and nearby towns.

Mill News Items

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Foster Knitting Company has begun the construction of a one-story addition, measuring 28 by 100 feet. The addition and additional equipment will represent a cost of approximately \$40,000.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Considerable damage was done to the cloth room and a weaving department of the Springs Mill when fire broke out recently. Spontaneous combustion in the flue of the cloth room was thought to have been the cause of the fire. Much cloth was damaged by water.

SALUDA, N. C.—The Saluda Towel Mills, Inc., which formerly manufactured part linen towels, and which has been abandoned for some time, is being dismantled. The building materials have been purchased by the Carolina Construction Company, of Asheville, N. C.

STANFIELD, N. C.—The Excella Hosiery Mills, Inc., is a newly-organized industry for the manufacture of yarns, cloths and textile fabrics, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000. Stock to the amount of \$10,000 has been subscribed by Brooks Jerome, of Wade, N. C., and L. R. Furr, T. B. Love and L. R. Wagner, all of Stanfield.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Proximity Manufacturing Company of Greensboro was named defendant in a damage suit for \$10,000 filed in Guilford Superior Court recently by D. R. Huffines and his wife, owners of the Buffalo Dairy Farm, who claim their property has been damaged by the defendant company's alleged disposal of waste dyes in Buffalo Creek on which their dairy farm borders.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, has been granted a final discharge from the supervision of Federal Court under which it has been operating while organization of the company's financial structure under Section 77-B of the National Banking Act was affected.

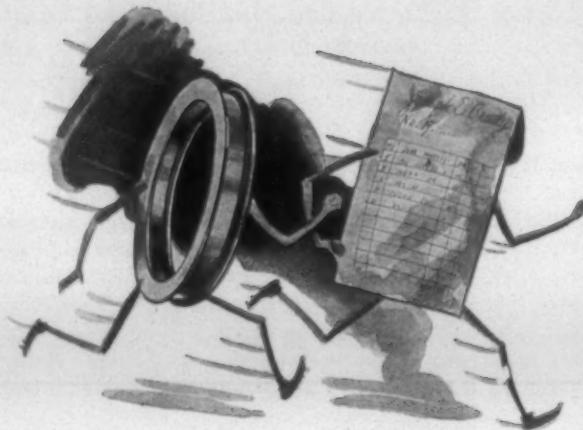
The discharge recently was granted by Federal Judge C. C. Wyche.

The delivery of new stock to shareholders under the exchange agreement worked out during the reorganization has about been completed. The remaining shares are expected to be transferred shortly.

Under the reorganization plan, the company's capital stock was increased from \$600,000 to \$1,700,000 represented by \$20 par value shares.

The new stock was distributed as follows: \$1,250,000 to Deering-Milliken & Co., in the capitalization of a like amount of plant indebtedness; \$350,000 to preferred stockholders in exchange for a like sum of old preferred stock; and \$100,000 to common stockholders in exchange for \$250,000 old common stock on a 40 per cent exchange basis.

The balance of the plant debt due the Deering-Milliken Company, \$418,539, is being carried as an open account, according to the reorganization plan.



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Cotton Utilization and New Industrial Uses

(Continued from Page 11)

Stine in the following statement: ". . . the paradox is that the chemist's ability to convert crops to uses other than food is the smaller and less difficult part of the problem. The real difficulty is the farmer's, to grow and sell crops at prices low enough to make their conversion justifiable and economically practicable. Competition is keen in industry. Between raw materials of similar properties the industrial chemist has no choice other than the lowest price. Why, for example, make paper from cornstalks, which our grandfathers could do, when wood pulp costs much less and is more readily available? A big problem of the wholesale use of crops by industry is one of economics, as well as chemistry."

Most of the facilities of the Bureau for doing developmental work in connection with new uses for cotton have been confined to textile uses. But if promising chemical uses for cotton should present themselves, attention will be given them. Furthermore, it is important to emphasize that the Bureau is willing to devote its facilities to any new developments that give promise of extending the use of cotton.

Summary and Conclusions

The mill consumption of cotton for the first three-quarters of the 1936-37 season exceeded by almost one-third the total for the corresponding period in the previous year and by more than one-tenth that for the peak year 1926-27. About 95 per cent of the cotton utilized in the United States is spun in the cotton goods industry, principally for the manufacture of woven goods 12 inches or more in width. The per capita consumption of cotton in this country has averaged about 25 pounds during the last 30 years. This is more than double that for any other major country.

Complete studies are needed of the various grades and staple lengths of cotton utilized for important purposes, along with the economic and technological factors affecting their uses for specific purposes. Information provided by such studies is necessary to the analysis of the comparative spinning utility of the various grades and staple lengths of cotton for particular uses and the added utility or durability of finished textile materials resulting from the use of longer staples and higher grades of cotton.

The use of cotton for industrial purposes is increasingly important. The major interest in connection with industrial uses is economy and usefulness of materials as bag fabrics, wrapping materials, tire fabrics and yarns, coated fabrics, etc. The expansion of the use of cotton through new and improved products usually tends to narrow the field for the competitors of cotton. In some instances, however, such as consumer packages for fruits and vegetables and road fabrics, this is not so.

Cotton bags for use in shipping raw sugar have been developed and tests are now under way in connection with shipments of Hawaiian and Cuban raw sugar. This work is designed to develop multiple-trip containers or suitable and more economical cotton bags than those now in use. Increasing the use of cotton for packages, as using cotton bagging for cotton, involves the problem of demonstrating to farmers and to the cotton trade the advantages of changes in certain marketing customs and handling practices, as well as the development of adaptable and economical cotton fabrics.

Ed. S. Kempton Joins Commercial Credit Co.

Ed. S. Kempton, for many years executive vice-president, assistant treasurer and general manager of A. B. Carter, Inc., and the affiliated companies, Mill Devices Company, Carter Mills and Carter Traveler Company, has become associated with the Commercial Credit Company, Inc., of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Kempton, who is widely known among the Southern textile mills, will contact the executives in connection with the financial services of the Commercial Credit Company, Inc.

Harry W. Horstman Made Asst. Vice-President of Commercial Factors Corp.

Harry W. Horstman has been appointed assistant vice-president of Commercial Factors Corporation, it was announced by Johnfritz Achelis, president of that organization. Mr. Horstman will continue his duties as head of the credit department.

Mr. Horstman has been long known in the textile and factoring fields, having been associated with the latter business since 1913, when he entered the bookkeeping department of Fred'k. Vietor & Achelis, Inc., which later was merged with Peierls, Buhler & Co., Inc., to form Commercial Factors Corporation. He assumed charge of the woolen division as an assistant to Konrad F. Braun. In December, 1936, Mr. Horstman was made credit manager.

Avondale Mills Pay Dividends

Birmingham, Ala.—Stockholders in the Avondale Mills, Inc., have received \$144,000 in a dividend distribution on its common stock, and will receive a similar amount November 1st, directors announced, following a meeting.

Interest amounting to \$80,000 on 6 per cent debentures was ordered paid August 16th, making a total of disbursements for interest and dividend of \$364,000.

Avondale Mills, Inc., operate cotton textile mills in Birmingham, Sylacauga, Stevenson, Eufaula and other places in Alabama.

Darlington Mfg. Co. Files 77-B Plea For Reorganization

Darlington, S. C.—The Darlington Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of cotton cloth, has filed a petition in the U. S. District Court at Charleston to reorganize under Section 77-B of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Judge Frank K. Myers signed an order approving the petition, continuing the debtor in possession of the property temporarily, and setting a hearing for 10 a. m., August 26th, before him in the Federal court room in Columbia, S. C. At the hearing, Judge Myers will make the custody of the property permanent, or revoke his order, and will set a date by which the plan or reorganization must be filed.

The petition sets forth that the capital stock of the company is \$525,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of \$100

cumulative preferred stock and 5,000 shares of \$5 common stock. The book value of the property as of March 31st, said to be unchanged at time of filing petition, was given as \$1,117,138, including manufacturing plant and village as \$631,399. Other assets, \$474,329, and 152 shares of the capital stock of the Union Bleachery, \$11,400.

Liabilities are set at \$1,187,468, including contracts on machinery accounts payable, wages, taxes, etc., \$662,468, and \$525,000 on capital stock. Current liabilities include \$548,008, payable on demand to Deering, Milliken & Co., the debtor's selling agents in New York, for money borrowed to replenish working capital.

Co-Op Probe Voted By Senate

Washington.—The Senate ordered its agriculture committee to investigate activities of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, which Chairman Smith (Democrat, S. C.) said had caused "so many charges and rumors."

Smith said the inquiry, approved by the Senate in adopting a resolution authorizing a \$10,000 expenditure, would "dig up the facts" concerning the grading, stapling and financing of government loan cotton by the co-operative.

"In justice to the co-operatives this should be done and it is due those who contend that the grading and stapling of the cotton was not properly done," Smith said in a statement.

"The Congress is entitled to know whether or not cotton bought by the co-ops from the farmers and then sold to the mills and trade was properly classed, it being contended that cotton taken from the farmer at certain grade, staple and price was sold in a great many cases at a much higher grade, staple and price."

The resolution also called for an investigation of the membership of the cotton co-operative any interlocking directorates, its financial structure and operations.

British Dyestuffs Output Up in 1936

Washington.—Continuing its advance, the British output of synthetic dyestuffs exceeded 61 million pounds in 1936, the greatest amount ever produced in the United Kingdom during one year, according to reports reaching the Commerce Department's chemical Division.

This figure compares with an output of 58,700,000 pounds in 1935; 55,785,000 pounds in 1929, and is more than double the amount produced a decade ago, it was stated.

The British industry not only supplies the large bulk of dyes consumed in the United Kingdom, but has developed a substantial export business, particularly within the Empire, statistics show. Exports in 1936 aggregated 11,519,000 pounds, valued at \$6,191,000, against 11,346,200 pounds, valued at 6 million dollars in 1935 statistics show.

Despite this expansion, however, shipments to British India, one of Britain's outstanding foreign dye markets, declined to 963,200 pounds from 1,433,600 during the preceding year, it was stated.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Frequent declines in raw cotton throughout the greater part of the week had its anticipated unfavorable reaction upon the gray cloth division of the textile market.

Most of it was felt by selling houses who were forced to resign themselves to declining values and to a further postponement of the anticipated covering movement.

Various mills were forced to unload accumulated yardage, which brought forth lower prices on print cloths, sheetings and convertibles. Fine goods were equally quiet, with but occasional orders recorded. Synthetics sold in moderate quantities throughout the week.

Trading in finished goods was light. Among favorable signs were reports of speedier delivery requests on staple cotton clothing goods. Higher retail prices of work clothing brought a corresponding decline in values volume. Throughout the division a hesitancy toward re-pricing was felt.

Those who turn out four leaf twills are prepared to see the market run into more pronounced activity, for it is in this section that a great deal of seasonal business is due to arrive during the course of the next few weeks. This is the result of the market coming into a period of larger conversion operations on summer pantings and suitings.

While there is a slower than customary start in the covering movement on pajama checks the cloth is due for substantial covering as the market sets off to prepare for next year's cut underwear trade. The desire is to see the situation become somewhat more settled than it happens to be while prices of goods seek a stabilized level.

Raw silk prices declined with buyers believing the war situation in the Far East might result in additional supplies being released for export to this market. In the fabric market, there was a fair demand for satins, but volume was lacking.

Deliveries of rayon yarns to mills during July continued at high levels with the two plants which had been closed by strikes for some weeks resuming shipments on contracts. Yarn producers are expected to open sales books for September orders with prices unchanged.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	16
Brown sheetings, standard	12
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dress ginghams	16
Staple ginghams	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The record of sales, shipments and inquiries for July in the cotton sale yarn markets shows improvement as compared with June, though prices are 2 to 3 cents lower than those prevailing July 1st. This confirms the contention of leading suppliers that June was the low point of buyers' interest and market activity and that July should be regarded as marking the turning point in the yarn business, toward normal activity for Fall.

The outlook for August is for a continued gradual enlargement of customers' interest and should the government report due August 9th be favorable from the price angle, there undoubtedly will be a rush of yarn orders. Meanwhile, there is scattered selling at lower rates than are carried in the published lists, both of carded and combed peeler yarns, and it is understood that the new list issued last week by some of the processors is already being undersold by a considerable margin on mercerized yarns for certain uses.

Nearly all suppliers now report better volume than for many weeks prior to the middle of July. It is also stated authoritatively that delivery specifications have again picked up, after a slump around mid-year. In respect to deliveries, it is added, the sale yarn markets have had a satisfactory experience, on the whole, despite the long period of slow demand. There is a wide price difference between old and new contracts, suppliers point out, but customers are taking in shipments regularly again, regardless of this. Some exceptions are noted, but they are among the smaller mills.

Credit authorities say no complaint can be made as to collections, which remain satisfactory, and which are said to reflect a similar condition in most of the lines in which the use of sale yarn predominates.

Southern Single Skeins		Two-Ply Plush Grade	
8s	24	12s	26
10s	24½	16s	27½
12s	25	20s	29
14s	25½	30s	33
20s	27½		
26s	30½		
30s	32½		
36s	36		
40s	39		

Southern Single Warps		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	24½	8s	25
12s	25	10s	25½
14s	25½	12s	26
16s	26	14s	26½
20s	27½	16s	27
26s	30½	20s	27½
30s	32½		
40s	39		

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Carpet Yarns	
8s	24½	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22½
10s	25	Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25½
12s	25½		
14s	26		
16s	27½		
20s	30½		
26s	32½		
30s	39		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins		Part Waste Insulated Yarns	
8s	24	8s, 1-ply	21½
10s	24½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	22
12s	25	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
14s	26	12s, 2-ply	23
16s	27	16s, 2-ply	25
20s	28	20s, 2-ply	27
24s	30½	30s, 2-ply	31
26s	31½		
30s	32½		
36s	36		
40s	39		

Southern Frame Cones	
8s	24
10s	24½
12s	25
14s	26
16s	27
20s	28
24s	30
26s	31
30s	32½
40s	39

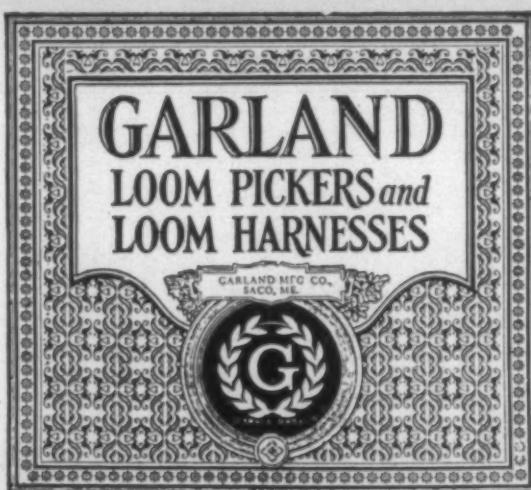
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experience and qualifications in
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Care Textile Bulletin

Dyeing Group Drafts Code

Paterson, N. J.—Silk and rayon dyeing, printing and finishing operators from Eastern and Southern States, at a Federal Trade Commission hearing adopted a set of rules aimed at the elimination of unfair trade practices in the industry.

The employers, numbering about 75, sent the code of regulations to the FTC for approval and promulgation expected within 30 days.

George McCorkle, Director of Trade Practice Conferences of the FTC, who led the discussion, said he believed all the rules would be approved by the commission and expressed doubt another hearing would be necessary before the code became operative.

Adopted were 23 rules governing false or deceptive selling practices, credit terms, marking or branding of products; defamation of competitors; attempts to induce breaching of contracts by false or deceptive means; circulating of false or misleading price quotations; selling industry products below the sellers' cost with the intent and effect of injuring a competitor; imitation or simulation of trade-marks, names, etc., of competitors.

Kendall Co. Net in 24 Weeks \$885,709

Boston, Mass.—The Kendall Company and subsidiaries report for the first 24 weeks of 1937 a net profit of \$885,709, after depreciation, de-

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Wytheville Woolen Mills	—

benture interest, and provision for estimated Federal and Canadian taxes (including an estimate for surtax on undistributed earnings), compared with a profit of \$288,445 in the corresponding period of 1936. After provision of \$128,623 for the regular and participating dividends on the Series A preferred stock, the net

profit was \$757,086. The profits reported are subject to the usual audit and adjustments customarily made at the end of the company's fiscal year.

The company's balance sheet as of June 12, 1937, shows current assets of \$12,498,231 and current liabilities of \$4,592,150, with net working capital of \$7,906,081.

Classified Department

Paul B. Eaton

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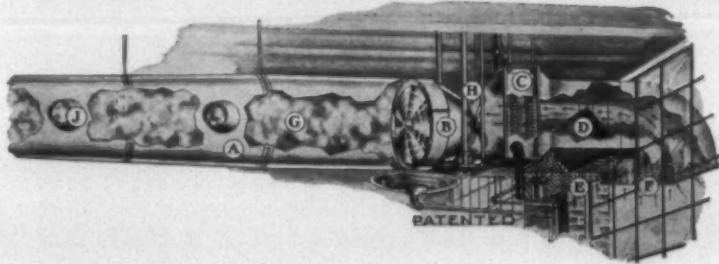
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U. S.-Japanese Cotton Pact Continued

Washington.—The State Department announced the gentlemen's agreement between the United States and Japan limiting Japanese cotton piece goods exports to the Philippine Islands will be continued for another year.

The agreement, which expired July 31st, pledged the association of Japanese exporters of cotton piece goods to restrict their shipments to the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually.

This understanding was prolonged for another year by an exchange of notes between the State Departments and the Japanese Embassy.

We Manufacture Leather Belting



Fighting Argentine Beetle

Florala, Ala.—A survey at first hand of the depredations of a new agricultural menace—the Argentine weevil—ended with the problem being left in the hands of plant boards of Florida and Alabama.

The white-winged beetle known as the Argentine weevil infests twenty-seven square miles of the two States, all in Covington County, Ala., and Walton and Okaloosa Counties, La.

Dr. Lee A. Strong, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, met here and at De Funiak Springs, Fla., with the Southern Plant Board, to discuss measures for combatting the pest.

It was decided no quarantine restrictions would be recommended, but the State boards were given the problem. They must decide if shipments of farm products will be restricted and automobiles searched.

A lack of definite knowledge concerning the beetle was given as the reason for refusal to ask strict measures for its control.

It was said the adult bug is harmless, but in the larvae stage it attacks the roots of plants, quickly killing them. The fully developed beetle is incapable of flight. It crawls along the ground, seeking uninfected spots to lay its eggs. Thus it was believed deep trenches around such areas would trap them and make their destruction easy.

Forty Federal inspectors are making an intensive study of the insect.

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Mill News Items

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—The auditor of Edgefield County makes known that the assessment and equalization of the Kendall Mill (Addison Plant) at Edgefield, by the South Carolina Tax Commission for the year 1936 is \$164,200.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company, Stanley, N. C., has completed work at the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, Chattanooga, on revamping a two-tier 600-pound dyeing machine with the latest type systems.

TRYON, N. C.—The Southern Mercerizing Company has let a contract for construction of a new plant to Barber Bros., contractors, of Mooresville, N. C.

ORANGE, VA.—American Silk Mills, Inc., a New Jersey corporation, authorized to do business in Virginia, has certified to a change in its maximum authorized capital stock from 2 million dollars to 20,000 shares no par.

HURLEY, MISS.—The bonds for a knitting mill at this place have been approved and the board of supervisors have advertised for bids for the construction of the mill building. It is expected that the mill will be in operation late in the Fall.

ABBEVILLE, S. C.—The Abbeville Cotton Mills of Abbeville was given three months to file a plan of reorganization and arrangements for financing operations during that time were approved at a hearing under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act before Federal Judge C. C. Wyche, of the Western South Carolina District.

The mills, which manufacture rayons and cotton sheetings, were authorized to continue arrangements with Deering, Milliken & Co. for advances by the latter of the necessary funds to finance operations and to assign manufactured goods as security for money so advanced.

Judge Wyche granted the mills 90 days to file its plan for reorganization. The order directed that officials of the plan, continued in possession during the reorganization, filed with the court on or before October 27th a proposed plan. It further stipulates that all stockholders and creditors be properly notified. Filing of a schedule of names and addresses of all creditors and their claims, together with proof of such claims, and the names and addresses of all stockholders was also required.

Pointing out that current assets are only a little more than half of current liabilities, the mill early this month petitioned the court for authority to reorganize under Section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act, Deering, Milliken & Co. is the principal creditor, the petition cited. Obligations due that firm included an open account of \$283,668 and a plant account of \$531,957. The latter sum represented advances made by Deering-Milliken when part of the plant's machinery was changed from the manufacture of rayons.

The mills have further informed the court that operations continued from 1930 through most of 1936 at a loss, and that a profit was shown from October 1, 1936, to March 1, 1937, of \$92,834 after the installation of the rayon machinery.

Mill News Items

SUMTER, S. C.—Sumter Spread Company of Sumter was chartered recently to deal in textile products. Capitalized at \$7,500 the concern was headed by George C. Warren, president and treasurer; Mabel P. Warren, secretary-treasurer.

WADESBORO, N. C.—Many improvements have been made at Wade Manufacturing Company. These include new cleaners for the picker and napper divisions, a new dye plant, vacuum extractors and eight driers. Eighty new looms have been installed.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Practically all dyeing and looping machinery has been moved into the Lynchburg Hosiery Mills' new unit on Fort avenue, and while the building is not entirely finished, operations have begun.

The brick and steel structure measures 50 by 140 feet. The dyehouse is located on the first floor and the looping room is upstairs. The building is joined at both levels to the two-story plant used in manufacturing seamless hosiery and half-hose.

The building more than covers the site of the former dyehouse, which the plant had outgrown. It is located about half a block from the concern's full-fashioned unit, which also was enlarged some time ago.

John P. Pettyjohn & Co., contractors, built the structure.

PELHAM, GA.—Federal Judge Goddard has approved the sale of the cotton mill and mill property owned by Consolidated Textile Corporation, of 88 Worth street, New York, near Pelham, for \$40,000 cash. The company, which is in reorganization under Section 77-B, will receive about \$33,500 net from the transaction, according to Isidore Kresel, its attorney.

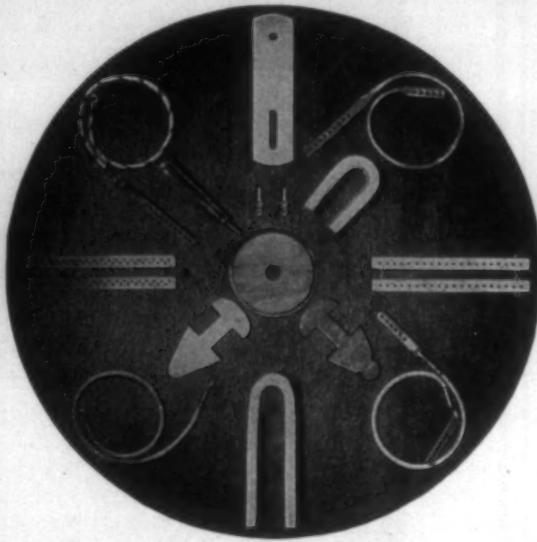
Otto F. Field, Atlanta, Ga., dealer in textile machinery, made the offer. He has a partner in the purchase who is taking the mill and property, Mr. Field getting the machinery. The mill buildings will be used for storage of cotton after they have been dismantled, it was said.

Two appraisals were placed before the court, one for \$48,000 and one for slightly more than \$50,000, but both of these broke down to prices as low, or lower, than the cash offer. Creditors for various bond and stockholders present in court all approved the offer. A representative of Milbank & Tweed, counsel to the trustee, said he could not commit himself but that he saw no reason why the trustee would oppose the offer.

The only expressed opposition came by letter from J. M. McLendon, a common stockholder, who said that he knew nothing about property values, but that it seemed to him it would cost \$250,000 to \$300,000 to replace the mill and machinery. It was explained that the mill has been out of operation for seven years and that most of the mill buildings are in serious need of repair.

The court, in view of only two smaller offers, and the appraisals from two sources decided, with the approval of the major interests, that said he would sign the order of sale.

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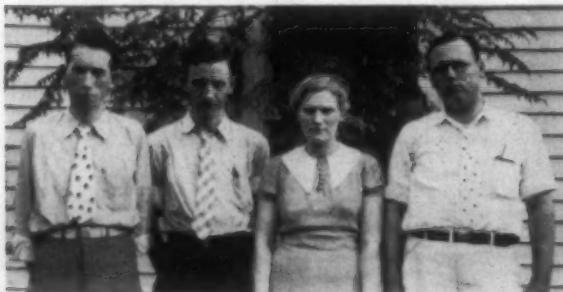


Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Kosciusko, Miss.—Aponaug Mfg. Co.

This is a hustling town with saw mills, oil mills, feed plants, and other industries which furnish payrolls to the amount of \$100,000 per month, we were told. One hundred and fifty houses have been built here in the past two years.



OFFICE FORCE

Left to Right—W. C. Williams, E. A. Brunt, Ruth Williams and W. R. Barfield, Manager.

Aponaug Manufacturing Company has over 400 operatives and a wonderfully nice mill, making chambrays, ginghams, 80 squares, fancy mattress ticking, Aponaug suitings, checks, etc. In fact, there are over 1,000 patterns, as pretty as heart can wish. There are 1,128 looms—260 C. & K. and 868 Drapers.

Superintendent Broadus Williams has a host of friends



SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

Back Row—J. B. Williams, Superintendent; W. H. Beach, Overseer Weaving; H. L. Jones, Electrician; A. K. Wallace, Overseer Finishing; W. L. Colston, Second Hand in Weaving.

Front Row—O. C. Granger, Check-up Man; S. S. Adler, shipping; H. L. Brooks, Overseer Spinning; Otis Davis, Master Mechanic. (J. B. McGinnis, Overseer Carding, unable to be present)

throughout the textile South. It was a real treat to visit him and his fine people. W. L. Baefield is office manager; others in the office are Miss Ruth Williams, charming and efficient daughter of the superintendent, Edward Brunt and W. C. Williams.

J. B. McGinnis, formerly of Sylacauga, is overseer of carding; H. L. Brooks, overseer spinning; W. H. Beach, overseer weaving; A. K. Wallace, finisher; Sidney Adler, cloth room and shipping; Otis Davis, master mechanic; H. L. Jones, electrician; C. B. Taylor, packing; T. W. Gilbert, slasher foreman; J. L. Davis, section man in card room, has been here 30 years, a mighty fine record; J. E.



Back Row—Ellie Odom, Loom Fixer; Pearl Odom, Second Hand in Winding; W. L. Colston, Second Hand in Weaving.

Front Row—C. B. Taylor, Second Hand in Shipping; J. H. Counts, Loom Fixer; H. J. Minchew, Loom Fixer and Second Hand in Weaving.

(We regret that Robert Steen, Loom Fixer; John Davis, Fixer in Card Room, and J. E. Beecham, Card Grinder, were not present when this picture was taken. Better luck next time, boys.)

Beacham, card grinder, has a service record of eight years. All the above, and Ellie Odom and J. H. Counts, both dependable loom fixers, subscribed to the leading weekly textile journal—The TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Miss Ruth Williams Furnished Pictures

This was another place where we took pictures on the bad films. But in response to our urgent plea, Miss Ruth Williams came to the rescue with the accompanying pictures, and we thank her sincerely. Ruth is a young lady who is very competent and alert; more, she is altogether charming, having a friendly heart-warming smile and a genial hand clasp. Here's hoping to visit these splendid people again next year.

Starkville, Miss.—J. W. Sanders Mill, Inc., Mill No. 1

One of the most delightful stops we made on this Western tour was at Starkville, where genial C. L. Poole, former of Slater, S. C., is superintendent of the only cotton mill in the place.

We camped in a pretty grove near the mill and lots of the mill people were welcome visitors to our trailer-home, which they admired very much. Several of them invited us to go to their homes, and in every possible way we were made to feel welcome and at home.

This is one of the nicest of all the Sanders mills. There have been a number of recent improvements besides an addition for more spinning and a cloth room. An unsightly fence, and cows, have been abolished from the



Kneeling, Left to Right—R. A. Beene, Overseer Slashing (also the author of some peppy little poems); A. C. Peeks, Overseer Day Weaving; E. L. Tomlin, Master Mechanic; M. M. Somerlin, Overseer Night Weaving.

Standing—C. L. Poole, Superintendent; H. M. Adler, bookkeeper; G. C. Moseley, Overseer Cloth Room; W. H. Bell, Overseer Day Carding; C. B. Quinn, Overseer Night Carding; W. B. Parrish, Overseer Day Spinning.

mill grove, and pretty trees and grass left to grow and beautify the scene. Mr. Poole has an eye for artistic surroundings, and is making a really attractive front for the office and mill. All honor to him.

H. M. Adler, office man, had a harrowing experience just before our visit, when he stayed in the office one night to catch up on some book work. He was held up, made to surrender office keys, the safe was robbed, his car stolen and he was left tied in the office. The robbers were caught and his car recovered.

A Fine Line of Prints and Chambrays

This mill employs 165 operatives, and the product is a splendid quality of prints and chambrays—mostly prints at present. Everyone is interested in his or her job, and they ALL "belong to The TEXTILE BULLETIN instead of to the C. I. O.," and will tell you so mighty quick. We have never seen a finer or more loyal bunch of people. They like their jobs and overseers and love each other. Mr. Poole is a real friend to them and they appreciate him.

We are indebted to him for pictures accompanying this write-up.

The Key Men and Other Live Wires

W. H. Bell, day carder, and C. B. Quinn at night; W. B. Parrish, overseer day, and J. C. Davis, night spinner; R. A. Beene, slasher foreman; A. C. Peeks, overseer day, and M. M. Somerlin, night weaver; G. C. Moseley, overseer of the cloth room; E. L. Tomlin, master mechanic; T. O. Bolin, night machinist.

R. A. Beene, slasher foreman, is a promising young man with a number of talents, one of which is a yen for writing. He just picks up any kind of paper when the



SUPERINTENDENT AND KEY MEN WITH "AUNT BECKY"
T. O. Bolin, third in front row, is Night Machinist, and is not in the other picture.

"spirit moves him" and scribbles his thoughts. We got hold of some of his verses and quote the following:

The Slasher Man's Song

"I'm a hard woring man—two slashers I run;
Assisted by Blasingame; we have lots of fun;
I go in at six and work till late;
If I 'feel bad' it's something I ate.

I work for a car, some meat and bread,
If it wasn't for Roebuck I might get ahead.
Bearings and rollers and valve seats galore,
The things I wear out makes Tomlin sore.

I try real hard to do my work right,
But some of my warps worry Alton all night;
I work with a song, wear a smile on my face,
While I long to be fishing in some shady place."

Starkville the Home of State College

Mississippi State College, with 2,000 students, is a great asset to the town and community, and is the pride of that section. There is seldom a week that some event of interest to the general public is not pulled off and the public never fails to attend in large numbers.

Neisler Mills Co. Opens Hosiery Dept.

Neisler Mills Company, 66 Worth Street, New York, has recently opened a hosiery department. The new department is in charge of L. Roger Fagan, who was formerly with Cannon Mills, New York, who is assisted by Harold Lent, formerly of Quaker Hosiery Company. Both Mr. Fagan and Mr. Lent are widely known in the wholesale hosiery market.

Neisler Mills Company have secured representation of several hosiery establishments and are now presenting a complete line of men's and women's hosiery, as well as anklets for misses, women and children to the wholesale trade.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc.; 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr.; 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1198 Virginia Ave., N.E., North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnson Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 908 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga. Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1006-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1814 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 810 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 6th St., Architects & Builders Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1423 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

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AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mehane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Rep., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Rep., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Rep., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J., Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

CHARLES BOND CO., 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

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BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Slin-

gleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRactories CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N.E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., John R. White, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C., J. Oanty Alexander, Asst. Sou. Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co. (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., G. Stover, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., 824-26 N. C. Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. R. Joyner, Mgr.; Corn Products Sales Co., Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., L. H. Kelley, Mgr. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CRESPI, BAKER & CO., 411½ S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

CUTLER, ROGER W., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Agents: B. L. Stewart Roller Shop, Laurinburg, N. C.; Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittmore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; The Georgia Roller Covering Co., Griffin, Ga.; Textile Roll Covering Works, LaGrange, Ga.; East Point Roller Cov. Co., East Point, Ga.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Peerless Roll Covering Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Textile Roll & Cot Co., Dallas, Tex.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Anniston Roll Covering Co., Anniston, Ala.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taconic, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 243, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DAUGHERTY SHEET METAL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

DENISON MFG. CO., THE, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., E. B. Spencer, Box 1267, Charlotte, N. C.

DRAKE CORP., Norfolk, Va.

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World 1936 Coal-Tar Dye Production Rises

Washington.—World production and consumption of coal-tar dyes continued to expand during 1936, with most leading producers making gains both in domestic and foreign sales, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the Commerce Department Chemical Division.

While reliable or official data relative to the dye output of certain countries are lacking—notably for Germany, Russia and France—it appears that Russia and the United States made the greatest production gains, he stated.

Basing estimates upon the best data obtainable at this time, it appears that world production was in the neighborhood of 243,000 metric tons last year, the highest annual figure ever recorded, and compares with 221,500 tons in 1935, and 215,500 tons in 1934, it was stated.

Germany, the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, France, Switzerland and Poland continued the world's leading producers, in the order named, during 1936.

Production of coal-tar dyes in the United States, recorded at 54,100 metric tons in 1936, exceeded all previous records and compares with 46,333 tons during the preceding year, 39,626 tons in 1934, and 50,645 tons in 1929, during which year the previous record was established. Exports of coal-tar dyes from the United States aggregated 17,400,000 pounds in 1936 against imports of 3,769,000 pounds.

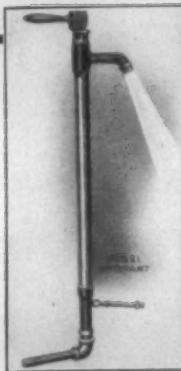
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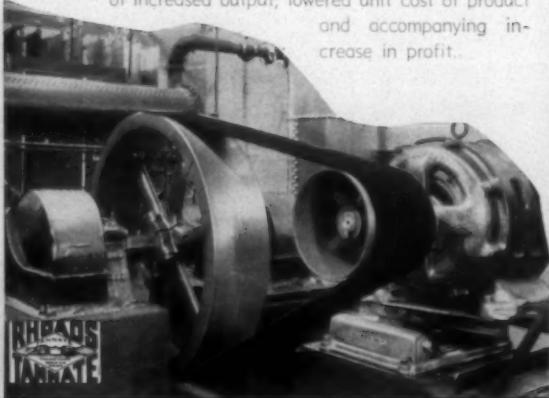
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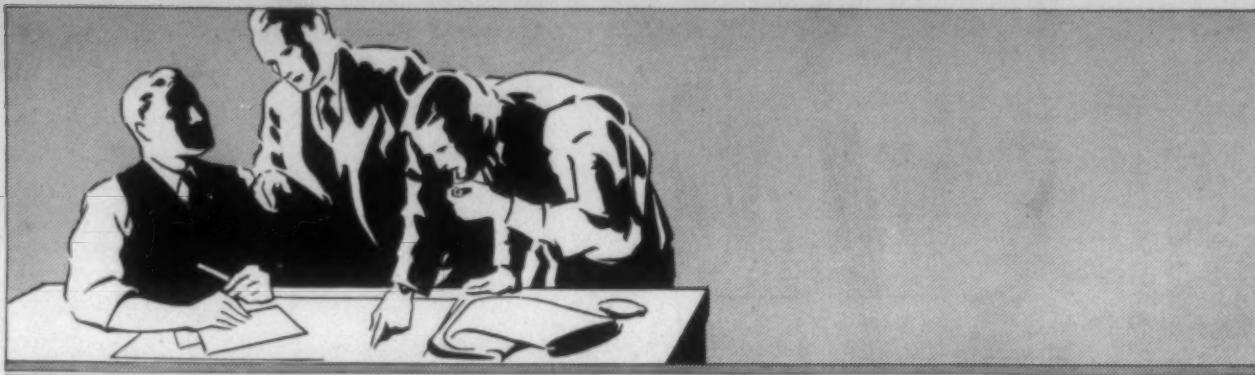
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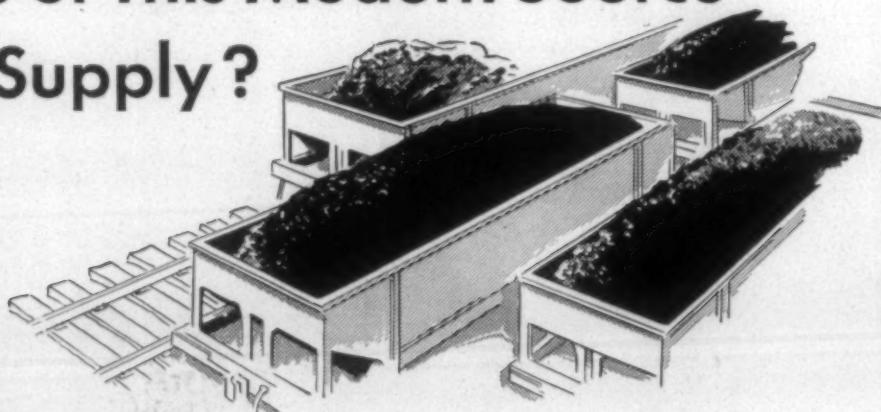
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Why Not Learn The Value of This Modern Source of Fuel Supply?



The use of modern equipment is responsible for increased production and increased profits throughout the textile field. The use of General Coal brands is responsible for greatly increased economies for many of the great leaders in this great industry.

General Coal Company provides various brands to meet various requirements—for a particular field of application.

Are you using the one brand of coal best suited to the job? Do you appreciate the advantages and the economies made possible by a modernized source of fuel supply?

Any one of the conveniently located General Coal Company offices will gladly furnish you with the full facts concerning a complete range of brands and sizes for every fuel requirement.

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